Carolina Observer.

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ADVERTISEMENT inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Whitehead & Fuller

Have just received and offer for sale, low for cash or country produce,

12 Hhds. good N. O. Sugar,
30 Bbls. white Brazil do.
50 Hhds. prime Molasses,
150 bags prime green Coffee,
40 bags St. Domingo do.
[illegible] best Stone Lime,
[illegible] Mackerel,
[illegible] and Allum Salt.

Fayetteville, [illegible]—11tf.

N[illegible] Law Books.

THE S[illegible] has just received, and will keep co[illegible] the following works,

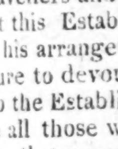
The [illegible] Laws of North Carolina, [illegible] price $10 00
Chief Justice T[illegible]lor's Continuation of [illegible] to 1826) 2 00
Taylor[illegible] the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c. 1 50
Martin's Treatise on do. do. 2 00
Potter's Justice, 3 00

E. J. HALE.

Feb. 19, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.



THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c.

INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.



Trust Sale.

ON *Thursday 26th inst. (February)* will be sold at Public Auction, the

Entire Stock of Goods

of the late firm of JOHN LIPPITT & Co, consisting in part of

Cut and Wrought Nails, Groceries, Patent Medicines, Paints, and Dye Stuffs. Also a first rate Gig & Horse. The Boats Ann Francis and Gilbert Eccles.

By order of the Assignee,
WILLKINGS & CO., Auct'rs.

Feb. 12, 1829.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

I WILL expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d day of March next, the following lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1827, and charges.

[illegible] acres of land listed by Duncan Brown, lying on Rockfish, tax due,	$1 60
330 by Duncan Black, on Rockfish and Gillis branch,	3 65
50 by Angus Colquhoun, on Jumping Gulley	98
70 by Thomas Davis Esq. on Rockfish and Jumping Gully,	} 13 38
00 by do. do. on Falls of Rockfish,	
000 by do. do. on Big & Little Rockfish	
80 by do. do. on do. do. do.	
00 by do. do. for the estate of R. Wilkinson, on Rockfish	19
00 by do. do. for estate of Norman Shaw	19
7 by Daniel McPherson, on Buckhead creek	38
00 by Lauchlin McLean, on Rockfish,	2 53
00 by Malcolm McNeill, on Gaulberry	2 34
00 by Hugh McDonald, on Aspie's creek	2 94
306 1-3 by John McPherson, on Rockfish and Beaver creeks	7 37
405 by James Sims, on Willis's creek	7 60
by William Simmons, on Sandy Run	94
00 Richard Washburn, on Little Rockfish	98
62½ by Malcom McPherson, on Beaver creek	7 12
50 by Alexander McRae, on Little Rockfish	2 85
54 by Janet Campbell, on the Yadkin Road	1 79
49 by John Munroe, on Middle creek } 20 do do. Morganton road }	1 42
0 by Neill McCraney, on Beaver creek	76
02½ by Nancy McArther, on McArther's creek	76
75 by Geo. McDuffie, near the Yadkin road	} 2 00
4 by do do, on McDuffie's creek	
00 by do do, on the waters of Beaver creek	
05 by Angus Ray, Miller, on Puppy creek	1 50
6 by John Ray, Long street on Yadkin road	2 74
0 by Charles Smith, on the waters of Carver's creek,	38
00 by Robert Torry, on Skipper creek	99
0 by do do., on Cross creek	10
0 by Archibald McMillan, on Stewart's creek	10
0 by Christen McDonald, Nicholson's creek	1 35
55 by Malcom McMillan, Little River	1 71
0 by Nancy McNeill Shupen	70
00 by Neill McNeill, Little River	3 15
60 by Absalom Strickland, Little River	25

JOHN BLACK, *Sheriff,*
By DAVID GILLIS, *Dep. Shff.*

December 5th, 1828.—7-ts

Just Received,

50 Reams Foolscap and Letter PAPER,
25 bbls. Mulletts,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

November 20. 98tf.

Commission Business.

DUNCAN G. MACRAE informs his friends that he has removed to Wilmington, and will be happy to serve them as COMMISSION AGENT, in the sale, purchase, or shipment of Produce and Merchandize. Being advantageously situated for such business, having the agency of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, with some experience in the trade of Fayetteville and the back country, he flatters himself he will be able to satisfy those who think proper to employ him.

Wilmington, February 10, 1829. 10eow6w.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828.

The Subscribers

Are this week receiving in part their FALL Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which are expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will comprise *A very general Assortment* of every article in their line, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Their stock will in part, comprise the following articles, viz:

20 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
35 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime Coffee,
5 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
4 do Jamaica Spice,
5 do race Ginger,
100 do Shot, assorted Nos.
80 ps. Dundee Bagging, 42 inches,
4 do twilled Sacking,
50 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 lbs. bailing Twine,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
700 do Epsome Salts,
1000 do Alum,
1000 do Dutch Madder,
2 ceroons sp. flt. Indigo, (warranted a genuine article,)
2 hhds. Eng. Copperas,
20 kegs Eng. white Lead, (ground in oil,)
50 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
2 hhds. Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac Brandy,
2 do old Holland Gin,
1 hhd. W. I. Shrub,
6 qur casks sweet Malaga }
4 do do Teneriffe, }
2 do do Corsica, }
3 do do Muscat, } WINES.
3 do do old Madeira, }
½ pipe do do. }
2 qr. casks Port }
12 do boxes imp'l. & G. Pr. } TEAS.
½ chest Hyson }
25 boxes glass,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.
100 do Nails, assorted sizes,
100 doz. weeding Hoes,
200 pair trace Chains,
10 tons Iron, assorted sizes,

With a *variety* of other articles in their line, which they offer low for cash. Highest prices paid for all kinds of country produce.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

HOLLOW HORN.

Mr. Fessenden: In the month of April last, I had a Cow taken with the horn ail to that degree, that she had nearly stopped eating, and from giving a large quantity of milk, had become nearly dry. I punctured her horn with a gimblet and injected vinegar, in which salt had been dissolved. It was soon evident that it was an injury. I then applied to an aged acquaintance, who has much experience in doctoring animals, and stated to him the case and what I had done. He said it was very wrong ever to make a whole in an animal's horn for that disorder, that a very simple medicine would cure it.

"Take of salt, one half pint, of stone soot, one half pint, of black pepper, one table spoon-full, make all fine, and give one or two spoon-fulls at a time, night and morning. It is easily done by drawing the tongue out of the mouth with the hand, and puting the spoon as far down as it will reach, then let go the tongue and keep up the nose and it will go down." I followed the directions, and in two days my cow was better, and in a week was perfectly well. The same may not cure in all cases of horn ail, as my informant said it would, but it is worth the trial.

LOVETT PETERS.

Westborough, Dec. 10, 1828.

The New York Evening Post states that Mr. Pickering, for some time before his death, had been engaged in writing the Life of Alexander Hamilton.

A letter from General Lafayette of the 29th Dec. from Lagrange, says: "I expect to be in town in a few days and enjoy the agreeable American society which has convened there from the several parts of the Union. It will be something like a Washington winter."

What you leave at your death, let it be without controversy, else the lawyers will be your heirs.—*F. Osborn, to his son.*

More hearts pine away in secret anguish, for unkindness from those who should be their comforters, than for any other calamity in life.—*Young.*

The best rules to form a young man are, to talk little; to hear much; to reflect alone upon what has passed in company; to distrust one's own opinions, and value others that deserve it.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Retrenchment.—An article from the Richmond Enquirer, after travelling at least a thousand miles round, has just caught our eye in a Vermont paper, in which an appeal is made to us as to the legality of a soda-fountain which has been used in warm weather, occasionally, for some days together, for the accommodation of members of the House of Representatives. They press us to say "what Speaker had ordered it to be set up at his will and pleasure." We are not able to answer this *grave* question. Precedents, we know, weigh nothing with the Enquirer; or we might remark, that, from the earliest sitting of Congress, syrup (or switchell) was regularly provided for the Members of both Houses of Congress at the public expense, and continued to be so through the whole of the Administration of Mr. Jefferson and afterwards; and when the practice was discontinued, it certainly was not upon the principle of retrenchment. If the Enquirer can discover any distinction in principle between syrup and soda-water, which makes the one constitutional and the other heterodox, it lies too deep for us to discover it. We do not recollect in those days of democracy, ever to have heard an exception taken to this piece of woeful extravagance, except indeed jocosely, by a worthy gentleman who did not like the beverage. As syrup was provided under the head of *stationary*, he said, he should be very glad if the officers of the House would provide a little whiskey for those who preferred it, and charge it to the account of *fuel.*—*Nat. Int.*

An expose of the condition of the State Bank of Alabama was made last month. It has $339,613 of its own notes in circulation, and $39,810 in specie to meet demands, besides $277 in counterfeit notes. Reckoning the counterfeits as specie, they have issued a little over eight dollars in paper for one of specie. They have a considerable lot of bank furniture, bills of exchange, notes of several banks, and other wearables to make up the balance. The bank is considered in a very healthy condition by the Alabamians. We therefore put it down as prime.—*Noah.*

The Legislature of Alabama adjourned on the 29th ult. A Joint Resolution, proposing an amendment to the State Constitution, so as to limit the tenure of the Judges Office to six years, had passed both branches. A Joint Memorial had also been adopted, soliciting from the Congress of the United States the unappropriated lands within the State, for purposes of internal improvement. The charges preferred by Mr. Kelly against Judge Safford, were decided not to be sufficient to authorize an address to the Governor for his removal. A similar disposition was also made of the charges against Judges White and Crenshaw.

Coincidence.—Mr. Tazewell, the senator from Virginia, who was recently elected one of the committee on the part of the U. States Senate to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and to notify the persons elected of their election, was one of the committee of three, appointed by the House of Representatives, on the 4th of March, 1800, to announce to John Adams, the elder, the election of Mr. Jefferson.

From the last number of the Quarterly Journal of the American Education Society, we gather the following statistical intelligence respecting the most numerous denominations of Christians in the United States:—

There are about 800 Congregational Ministers in New England; 115,000 communicants.

The number of communicants in the Presbyterian Church in the United States is about 150,000; the number of churches 1950; ministers 1300; licentiates 200; presbyteries 90.

In the Protestant Episcopal Church there are clergy 509; churches reported in 1817, 598; communicants reported in 1821, 25,000.

Calvinistic Baptists in the United States, Associations 600, churches 4027; ministers 2,749; baptised in 1828, 28,852; communicants 282,494.

There are in the Methodist Episcopal Church, travelling preachers 1533, superannuated preachers 1639. Increase in 1828, 66. Members in Society 421,105. Increase in 1828, 39,108. There are many local preachers, number not known.

In society, character is the first, second, and the ultimate quality. A man is never ruined who has not lost his character: while he who has lost his character, whatever be his position, is ruined, as to all moral and useful purposes. Envy and calumny will follow a man's success like his shadow; but they will be powerless if he is true to himself, and relies on his native energies, to beat or live them down. Virtues may be misrepresented, but they are virtues still; and in vain will an industrious man be called an idler; a sensible man a fool, a prudent man a spendthrift; a persevering man a changeling; or an honest man a knave. The qualities are inherent, and cannot be removed by words, except with a man's own consent. At the same time all calumniators, thrice detected, ought to be banished as criminals, unworthy of the benefits of the society, of which, however powerless, they endeavor to be the pest and bane.—*Sir R. Phillips.*

BLANKS

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

From the Raleigh Register.

DEBATE ON THE BANK QUESTION.

Mr. W. J. ALEXANDER said, it was with some reluctance that he entered upon the discussion of a subject on which the talents of the House were much divided. It was however important, and he owed it to his constituents to investigate it. He did not intend to go into an investigation of the facts of the case. As these had been reported, after a full examination of evidence, by a numerous and respectable committee, he should consider them as established. And if this be the case, there can be no doubt that the State Bank, the Bank of Newbern and the Bank of Cape Fear, have all violated their charters. In respect to the State Bank, especially, it seems to have violated its charter whenever it suited its convenience to do so.

It had been observed by the gentleman from Newbern, that as soon as the State Bank went into operation, it had a right, from its charter, to issue notes to the amount of $4,-860,000. Mr. A. did not think this position was correct. The charter of each Bank limits the amount of its issues; and says, that respect shall be had to the amount of its stock; and the State Bank charter forbids the removal of stock from one Branch to another. Suppose the whole stock of the Banks had been promptly subscribed for, and the two first payments made in gold and silver as prescribed—but the deferred payments were yet to be made. The Bank could not then surely do the same extent of business as if the whole stock had been paid for.

The evidence given to the Committeee, was necessarily mostly confined to the State Bank. What, Mr. A. asked, was the situation of that Bank in the years 1818 and 1819? The amount of specie in the vaults of that Bank in November 1818, it appears from the evidence, was $99,973. The notes in circulation were $1,183,667. In February 1819, the specie was less by about $800, but the notes in circulation were increased $100,000. In May 1819, the specie was reduced to $76,-114, and the notes were $1,200,000. In November 1819, the specie was only $44,-056, and the notes $897,225.

He enquired of the committee, whether it was not a correct construction of the charters of the Banks, to say that they are limited in their issues to three dollars in paper to one in specie? If this were so, he called on gentlemen to examine the above statement, and calculate what amount of interest these institutions have wrongfully made in the prosecution of their business.

Mr. A. referred to the evidence of Mr. Dewey, Cashier of the State Bank, where he says, that in the exhibit made by that Bank for May 1828, the specie on hand was stated to be $214,000, though 140,000 of it consisted of stock of the United States Bank, which stock, he (Mr. A.) understood, was pledged for a debt to an equal amount.

But the gentleman from Newbern says, that the State is represented in the Directory of that Bank; yet if the officer whose duty it is to do so, does not make proper reports, is the Legislature precluded from examining into this matter? Can any one say that the Sovereign will of North Carolina is expressed in the government of the affairs of the State Bank, when it is seen that it violates its charter whenever it believes it to be its interest to do so? And what are we called upon to do? To call the officers of this institution to an account. They have violated their charter, and received more interest from the people than they ought to have done. Why, then, do gentlemen object to the calling of these Corporations to account? We are told it cannot be done, because if you go on with your quo warranto, the corporations will be dissolved, and if dissolved, the debts due to and from the institutions will be extinguished.

I deny this to be the law, said Mr. A. The law does not produce such a consequence: and if it did, it is competent for this Legislature to alter the law, notwithstanding what the gentleman from Newbern has said about *ex post facto* law.

Has the Legislature, asked Mr. A. never before acted upon this principle? In the year 1786, when the Legislature was composed of men as eminent for legal talents as at any period since—When it contained some of the able patriots who formed the Constitution—these men passed an act calling upon those who had been Commissioners for settling the claims of the officers and soldiers of the Continental line, in much stronger language than is used in the bill at present before the committee. These men had become corrupt, and it was necessary to call them to account. The act passed on this occasion, was entitled "An act to bring to condign punishment and to secure their estates so as to be answerable to the public, the persons therein described, accused of certain crimes and fraudulent practices," &c.

Here, the Legislature passed an act to bring certain men to trial who had greatly abused the trust which had been reposed in them, and to prevent them from alienating their property—and these men were tried, convicted and punished. But, say gentlemen, if the Supreme Court of North Carolina call upon these corporations to answer for their flagrant conduct, the consequences will be most appalling—the people will be freed from paying the debt of five millions of dollars, which they are supposed to owe to these banking institutions. This, said Mr. A. will not be the consequence. He relied on a passage in Kent's Commentaries, to shew that the State would succeed to all the personal estate of the corporations if they were dissolved.

According to the law of the land, when the corporation is dissolved, it is the death of the corporation. The debts may die so far that the corporation cannot collect them, but the debts are property, and as such are vested in the people. The corporate body is deprived of the means of suing for its debts. But cannot, Mr. A. asked, the Legislature say how the money and property shall be disposed of? Has this never been done? What took place, after the formation of our present Government with regard to the estates of foreigners, whose property was declared to be forfeited to the State. It was confiscated, and Commissioners were appointed to collect and dispose of this property.

Mr. A. thought the course pointed out by the gentleman from Granville was correct, so far as it provided that the Legislature should call on the Attorney General to commence prosecutions against the officers of these corporations.

If any gentleman had doubts on the subject, he would refer them to a case in the 5th vol. of the Massachusetts reports.

Will the Legislature of North Carolina permit these corporations to go on and collect their debts from the people, and distress them to any extent they please? He trusted not—they have violated their charters, and ought to be called to account.

Can there be any difficulty? It is said we have no right to pass an *ex post facto* law. There is no necessity for this. The common law has said, that when a corporation has violated its charter, it may be disfranchised. How? In the very mode that the gentleman from Granville has proposed. The people have a right to call upon these corpoations through their courts, and then, after forfeiture is decreed, take the proper steps in respect to their property. We do not say their property shall be forfeited; but propose to try them according to law.

Mr. A. said he did not intend to say any thing on the project for establishing a new Bank of the state. That was a distinct question, and he was sorry that the two matters had been connected with each other. He believed there were many willing to prosecute the present Banks who are not prepared to vote for the new Bank proposed by the gentleman from Granville. He believed that Banks with small capitals were more serviceable to the public, and would be more correctly managed, than large establishments.

Mr. A. concluded his remarks, by observing, that the report made by a majority of the members of the Bank Committee was altogether apologetic. They acknowledge that the conduct of the Banks has been irregular, but that the managers of these institutions have been compelled to take the steps of which they are accused. The gentleman from Newbern, though he acknowedges the conduct of the Banks has been incorrect, is of opinion that they have not been guilty of usury. Mr. A. thought differently. If a man asks accommodation from the Banks, he is told he cannot get it, except he will exchange a certain amount of money of more value than their notes. He could see no difference between this practice, and that where a man refuses to lend his money, except the borrower will purchase a horse, or any other article, from him at an extravagant price—which our Courts have declared to be usury.

Mr. SPRUILL, (Chairman of the majority of the Bank Committee) said it was the object of the committee to state the facts of the case to the House and leave the Legislature to take what course they might judge proper. It was not their intention to make any apology for the conduct of the Banks, but to give, not only the facts, but the reasons also, which had been offered in evidence, for these institutions. These facts and these reasons will go to the public, who will form their own opinion upon them.

Various propositions, said Mr. S. are now before the committee—not only the recommendations of the majority and minority of the Bank Committee, but also the resolutions of the gentleman from Newbern and the resolutions and bill introduced this morning, by the gentleman from Granville, (Mr. Wyche.) The important enquiry is, will the Legislature express any opinion or take any steps on the subject? and if so, what shall be done? From the examination which had taken place before the committee, the conduct of the State Bank has been very improper, if not highly culpaple. Much of the evil may have grown out of the organization of that Bank, which he regarded as fundamentally wrong. What is the orgination of this Bank?

It is under 96 or 98 Directors, distributed among a principal Bank and six Branches, with considerable, and in many respects, co-ordinate powers. These Branches are scattered over the whole State. Nothing could be expected from a system so loose and so extended. If we get clear of this institution, he hoped we should take more care in future in forming any establishment of the kind.

Mr. S. did not care how soon the State Bank wound up its concerns, provided that in doing so, it did not distress its debtors.—In his opinion it had done but little good. It had afforded to the people an opportunity of embarrassing themselves with debt, which they might find some difficulty in paying. But he did not consider the present period distressing beyond any other, as had been represented. Our crops are unusually good throughout the State. The prices are fair—and the amount of exports of every description, will not be short of seven or eight millions of dollars. The single article of cotton will amount to three millions of dollars—and the whole of our other exports will produce four or five millions more. With such resources, the people will be able to pay their debts. He believed they are now more disposed to do so than heretofore. Their habits have become more economical—they are less disposed to buy, and more disposed to pay. He trusted therefore, that there would be less difficulty experienced among the people generally than had been apprehended.

If the State Bank shall proceed to close its business—and do not insist on too large instalments from its debtors, it will be a blessing to the Country. After their affairs are wound up; there will be left sufficient ability in the Newbern and Cape Fear Banks to accommodate the community with a sufficiency of

circulating medium. And if not, it will be time enough for the Legislature of 1835, when the charters of these Banks expire, to make provision in this respect.

It is said, that the people of this State owe five millions of dollars to the Banks. Of this sum a very large amount, Mr. S. had no doubt, was due from the Directors and Stockholders. For these he felt but little sympathy. They had enjoyed the large profits of the Institutions, and they might now bear a share of the difficulties, attendant on the winding up of their concerns. But so far as individuals are concerned, he hoped they would be indulged as much as the nature of the case will allow.

It has been said, that if the State Bank withdraws its notes from circulation, there will not be sufficient currency left to answer the purposes of the community. He was of a different opinion. We have heretofore had too many bank notes afloat, which had caused them to depreciate in value. It would be of advantage to the public that a part of them should be withdrawn—and the sooner it is done the better.—It is not supposed that either the Newbern or Cape Fear Banks intend to close their business. The Cape Fear Bank has become a specie paying bank—and the Newbern Bank is using every means to become so. These two Banks, with the Fayetteville Branch of the United States Bank, and such notes as come in from the adjoining States of Virginia and South Carolina, would be sufficient for all our purposes.

One of the objects of the Bill now before the Committee, is to establish a new *Bank of the State;*—on principles, in his opinion, more objectionable than those of the present State Bank The stock of this new Bank is to be owned entirely by the State—to be under the direction of officers, with salaries—and irresponsible faith and honor. We have found it impracticable to keep the present State Bank within the bounds prescribed for it;—and he should be very unwilling to see the State embark in any such scheme as that proposed by the gentleman from Granville. If we establish any other Bank, let it be placed on a solid foundation—under the management of respectable individuals—with a moderate capital, just sufficient to answer the purposes of the community—and its business done on short loans, so as always to keep its issues within its control. He believed it will be necessary to have banks on these principles to prevent the United States' Bank having the entire controul of the circulating medium of the State. Such a state of things he thought much to be deprecated. The influence which the United States Bank must acquire over the monied concerns of the State, if left without a rival in a local Institution, would be dangerous to liberty.

There is a feature in the Bill, proposed by the gentleman from Granville, to which, Mr. S. said, he strongly objected. The Directors of the proposed new Bank are to have power to borrow money to any amount on the faith of the State. He was unwilling to pledge the faith of the State for any such purpose. This new Bank however, is not to go into operation until the contemplated suit in Equity against the Banks is determined. And when will that be? Not in our time. For if the suit goes on, the testimony of five hundred persons, living in different parts of the State, must be taken. So that if such a Bank is to be established, it will be for our children—and not for us.

With respect to the proposition for a *quo warranto* enquiry, into the conduct of the Banks, he could see no good growing out of it. He believed the Banks had all been culpable—but no benefit would accrue to the State from such an enquiry.

The proceedings by *quo warranto*—and the effect of a judgment on such writ—were little understood in this State. Whether the State succeeded or failed in the prosecution, the result might be ruinous to the best interests of the people.

Mr. SWAIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Swain said, it was his opinion, at the time the Committee was raised, and he retained this opinion still, that the only good which would result from this investigation, would be to unfold to the Legislature and the community, 'the secrets of the prison house.' To unveil the mysteries and expose the evils of banking, that the experience of the past might teach wisdom to us, and to those who shall come after us.

The history of *paper money* and of *banking* in North Carolina, is altogether a singular one, but believing it will shed some light upon the subject before us, I venture to request the attention of the Committee, while I attempt to revive a recollection of some of its most striking features.

The years 1783 and 1785 found us in the enjoyment of civil liberty, refined and secured by the constitution under which we live. The period of the Revolution had passed by, but he blessings of peace, brought with them a public debt, for the payment of which no specific or valuable fund was provided. In this state of things, the Legislature had recourse to the usual remedy—the country was flooded with paper money, not to be sure, to the same extent that we have witnessed in more modern times, but a greater quantity was emitted than the business of the country required, and what was the consequence? It depreciated. This country never afterwards saw the day, when the rate of depreciation was less than *two and a half* to *two*; so true is it that nothing short of actual available capital, will sustain the credit of paper money. Let it be recollected that at the time the charters of the banks of Newbern and Cape Fear were obtained, the whole amount in circulation did not exceed $300,000. That for the redemption of this sum, all the public lands, including the State of Tennessee, were pledged, the public faith was plighted; the famous expedient proposed by the bill on the table was resorted to: the *Governor's Proclamation* was issued; and that was furthermore done, which no Legislative body, at the present day, *can do;*—the bills were made a *lawful tender* in the payment of debts. And yet the proclamation money became neither gold or silver, or the representative of gold and silver. Such, sir, is the history of the proclamation money of '83 and '85; and such, we are informed, will not be the history of the circulating medium of the present day, which is to have no redeeming quality but that which shall be imparted to it by the Governor's Proclamation

With these facts before them, was the Legislature disposed to put a period to this paper money policy? Our Statute book informs us otherwise. The Constitution of the United States was adopted in 1788, and fortunately, we were prohibited by that instrument from emitting bills of credit, or making any thing but gold and silver a tender in the payment of debts. The Legislature had not the hardihood to violate this provision, but it was not long until they found means to evade it. In 1804, it was discovered, as we learn from the preamble to the charter, "that the increasing population and commerce of the districts of Wilmington and Fayetteville, rendered it expedient that a bank should be established for their convenience in the town of Wilmington," and the same session was not permitted to pass by, without extending like privileges to Newbern. Not directly, it is true—mischievous doctrines are most generally introduced by stealth—that which was openly conferred upon Wilmington, to answer the purposes of commerce, was extended to Newbern to provide against losses at sea; but that commerce might be thus effectually aided, "The Marine Insurance Company" in name, became the Newbern bank in fact. Against these original charters, little can be said. They were mere private Corporations, intended to subserve the purposes of commerce, and they issued notes handsomely engraved, upon silk paper, which formed an admirable substitute for the ragged proclamation money. Their paper obtained immediate currency, until having supplied their vaults with the necessary amount of proclamation money, in the language of "the minority," "they thrusted this ragged paper at applicants for gold and silver."—The immediate result was, that both the bank notes and the paper currency depreciated; the former because they were redeemed by the latter, and the currency because it was not redeemed at all. In the mean time, however, the Legislature, anxious to exempt their constituents from direct taxation, without due regard to the ultimate consequences, having ascertained that these Institutions were making large dividends, determined to share the spoil. And for the first time since the foundation of the Government, in the year 1807, the State of North Carolina became an *individual corporator* in a monied institution, by subscribing $25,000 to the capital stock of each bank.

In 1809, when the Bank notes and the paper currency were alike depreciated, the Legislature determined in good earnest to remedy the evil. The opinion was entertained, that if the paper currency could be extinguished, the banks, divested of this shield, would pay specie, and we have a sound circulating medium. This was unquestionably the proper remedy, but it would have rendered necessary a temporary resort to the ordinary modes of taxation, and, I presume, their constituents had not *instructed* them to try the fearful expedient, and therefore a different species of taxation was determined on.

Although but two years previous to this time, the State had become interested in these institutions, to the amount of one-seventh of their whole stock, a bill was introduced to provide a fund for extinguishing the paper currency, by imposing a tax of two per cent. upon that portion of the capital owned by individuals. It was ultimately determined by a small vote: that the State should receive full profits upon her own stock, and exact from the other corporators a tax of one dollar per share—and this tax has been levied ever since. This may have been constitutional; I pretend not to determine: but was it fair?

I have before stated, that previous to the establishment of any bank, the paper currency in existence did not exceed $300,000. Those who recollect the events of that day, will, I apprehend, sustain me in the opinion, that it constituted at least one half of the entire circulating medium. It follows that, at that period, $600,000 was a sum entirely adequate to the commerce and business of the State. In 1809, the actual capital of the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear was $300,000. They contained within their vaults a large proportion of the proclamation money; their notes composed almost exclusively the currency of the country, and it is not therefore probable, that the whole amount of the circulating medium of the State greatly exceeded $800,000, and yet sir, at that day, the complaint was not with regard to the quantity, but the quality of *money* in circulation. Suppose that on the 1st of January, 1810, when the whole amount of banking capital of the State was—in the bank of Newbern $250,000, in the bank Cape Fear $150,000, making an aggregate of $400,000, the amount of money in circulation to have been one million. I respectfully request the committee to pause one moment, to contrast the situation of the State then, with that in which we find it on the 1st of Jan. 1811, and to determine, who are really the authors of all the evils of which we so feelingly and so justly complain. The committee will recollect that in 1810, the State bank was established, with a capital of $1,600,000, and that on the 1st of January, 1811, it was in actual and active operation. The result is, that on that day, the banking capital of the State was nominally 2,000,000 of dollars, actually $1,600,000, that the nominal increase in one year was five fold, and that the actual capital was quadrupled! Did the increase of commerce in that ill-fated year, warrant such a measure? Was it acting with good faith to our partners, the banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, with whom we had participated equally in the profits of their enterprize, by this fourfold increase, to hazard a fourfold diminution of their profits? No, sir, the Legislature of 1810, with honest intentions, no doubt, in the establishment of the State bank, pursued a policy which was wanting in good faith to the existing banks, and suicidal to the best interests of the State. If further calculation is necesary to prove it to a mathematical certainty, I have it at hand. They not only quadrupled in a single year the banking capital of the State, but they created an institution capable in law, upon the payment into its vaults on account of stock, of $87,500, to issue paper to the amount of $4,800,000, which, added to the legal capacity of the old banks to issue paper to the amount of three times their capital, enabled the three institutions to issue at their discretion, six millions of dollars, and thus in a single year to have put in circulation six dollars for every dollar previously in existence in the State.

What was the object to be effected by this sudden and unprecedented interference with the circulating medium? The preamble to the charter of the State bank informs us that the corporation was established "to redeem the paper currency then in circulation." How far this has been effected, I will presently take the trouble to inquire. The end proposed, was a most desirable one, it gave popularity to the project and insured the success of the application for the charter; but the means by which it was to be accomplished, were idle and visionary in the extreme. It required but a single year to prove them so, for in 1811, the Legislature in the amended charter, admit the disappointment of their hopes: and do they then retrace their steps? No, sir, the favourite project is persevered in, the existence of the charter is lengthened fifteen years, the powers and privileges of the corporation increased, and the faith of the State is expressly pledged "that no other bank shall be established by any future law of this State during the term of this extension." Well might an express pledge be required at the hands of the Legislature by the stockholders in this corporation, when by its very creation, an implied pledge, given to her partners in trade, the banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, equally binding in reason and in conscience, had been violated; not only without necessity, but against policy. But the State bank was not only to "redeem the paper currency," it was to entomb within its vaults the banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, and rise a mammouth from the ruins. It was a favorite project, at that day, as it is at this, to have but *one Bank*, and the only difference between them is, that "*The State Bank*," *was* to swallow up the paper money and the banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, and "*The Bank of the State*," *is* to swallow up the State bank in addition to the banks of Newbern and Cape Fear.—But the banks of Newbern and Cape Fear did not choose to accept the invitation to subscribe their capital on the books of the State bank, and we have no assurance that a similar invitation on behalf of the Bank of the State would meet with any better success now. The project failed then, and it may fail again.

The next thing to which I will call the attention of the committee, in the history of these Corporations, is, that the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, not having subscribed their capital in the books of the State Bank, apply to the Legislature, in 1814, for an extension of their charters and an increase of capital. It was alleged in their behalf, that although Banks were in themselves exceedingly useful to all communities, and indispensible to the welfare and character of North Carolina, yet that competition and rivalship in this, as in every thing else, was necessary; that a single bank would be pernicious to commerce, and dangerous to the liberties of the people. Controlling the whole monied capital of the country, it would wield an immense political influence, and generate that most odious of all aristocracies, "an aristocracy of money." The argument prevailed—the favorite project of *but one State Bank*, was, in the short space of four years, abandoned and forgotten; and the faith of the State, twice plighted by solemn legislative acts, was held to apply, not to the "increase" of the capital of a bank already in existence, but to the "establishment" of a new one. Be it so; to the State bank the effect was one and the same; for, as I shall hereafter shew, in proportion as banking capital was increased, banking profits were diminished. In the brief period of four years, the Banking capital was increased in the ratio of eight to one—from $400,000 to $3,200.000. And although it has been shewn, in 1800, $600,000 constituted the entire circulating medium of the State, we find in the year 1814, three monied institutions in existence, with a legal capacity to issue $12,800,000, more than *twenty-one times* the amount in circulation at that day, and more than *twelve* times the amount estimated to be in existence four years before.

Mr. Chairman, at this stage of the argument, before we adopt the language of the Resolution on the table, not that it is suggested, but "that it *appears* that the State Bank, the Bank of Newbern and Bank of Cape Fear have violated their charters, and committed great frauds upon the people of North Carolina, and before we determine, in the language of the gentleman from Granville, (Mr. Potter,) to bring the Directors of these Institutions to the bar to "hear their doom," permit me, for mercy's sake, to enquire whether there is nothing can be urged in their behalf. Sir, it is the privilege of the vilest felon who expiates his crimes upon the public gallows, at the awful moment when his condemnation is about to be recorded, to have a patient hearing, if he can say any thing why sentence of death shall not be pronounced against him. And are these "Bank felons" without the pale of the Constitution? Is there no redeeming trait in their characters? No single act of their lives, which, if it does not extenuate their guilt, entitles them to our compassion? I stand not here as their advocate, but I will not, to criminate them, become the apologist of unwise legislation. I believe that neither of these Institutions has answered the expectations of their founders, that all have been mismanaged, that the State Bank particularly, has pursued a course of business oppressive and ruinous to the community. I admit, without hesitation, that the whole system of exchange—the purchase of cotton—of United States Stock—of their own notes—is not only wrong, but indefensible. But wrong as these practices are in principle, it is not from them that the injuries which the community sustains have proceeded; and these vices may be corrected without resorting to the tremendous engine of oppression which the bill proposes to introduce. No, Sir, the evils which have come upon the country have not been produced by usury, by exchange, by the purchase of cotton, or of U. S. Bank Stock, but by an inordinate anxiety on the part of the Bank to make larger dividends, and an insatiable desire on the part of the community to borrow money. These were the capital evils from which the comparatively little irregularities followed naturally, not inevitably. The community was anxious to *borrow* money, the Banks to *lend*—the country was deluged with paper—property rose in value—money depreciated in proportion—a revulsion was inevitable—pay-day came, alike to the Banks and the people, and found both alike unprepared to meet it. In this state of things, I wish the facts would warrant me in saying that the Banks and their debtors were alike honest in the worst of times.

But to return to a subject from which I have digressed. Is there nothing which can be said in favor of the State Bank, confessedly the most culpable of the three? I fancy I have shewn, Sir, that the master evil, in the catalogue of Banking errors, is the creation of too much stock, and the consequent issue of too much paper. Now, Sir, who is the author of this evil?—on his head rests the blame, and there let "the doom" fall. Was the Legislature satisfied with the enormous extension of Banking capital, and consequently Bank issues, by the addition of $1,100,000, to the capitals of the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, in 1814?—No, Sir, I have before me the Journals of 1817, when it appears a Committee was raised, at the head of which was placed a highly distinguished member of the Senate, with instructions to confer with the Stockholders of the State Bank, upon the propriety of increasing their capital. I will take the liberty to read to the Committee a few extracts from the respectful reply of the Stockholders on that occasion, declining the proffered boon. It is, to my mind, the most luminous and conclusive argument against the run-mad policy which at that time pervaded the Legislature, and is not without its advocates now. (Mr. S. here read extracts from Judge Murphey's Report.) They decline the invitation—they deprecate the policy; but the Banking mania had not reached its crisis; and all argument was idle. The Legislature, at that very session, require them by resolution, to bring their unsold stock into market, and in the following year, (1818) a bill is introduced intended to punish the State Bank for "contumacy," by adding "a *million* of dollars to the capitals of the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear." A capacity to issue 21 times the amount of money in circulation in 1800 would not suffice; the proposed ratio would have been as 24 to 1. The spirit of speculation was abroad in the land—the "high tide of commercial prosperity," depicted by the minority, wafted wealth and improvement from the seashore to the mountains. The paper shower descended in our laps. Splendid cities were to adorn the banks of the Roanoke, and a Bank was indispensable to the growing prospects and commerce of Milton. Sir, the State escaped the ruin in which this wild project would have involved her. But with the argument to which I have adverted before them, let it be remembered, that she was saved by a single vote.

Mr. Chairman, permit me to recommend to the gentleman from Granville, an extension of the enormous powers to be exercised by the judicial tribunal created by his bill. When the officers and stockholders are called to their account, direct your Judges to bring before them the Legislatures of 1810, of 1814, of 1817 and 1818, not "to hear their doom," not because "it *appears* to us that they have committed great frauds," but to ascertain by an impartial examination, whether the immediate representatives of the people, were not the innocent authors of the evils, which we may increase by an injudicious attempt to remedy.

I will proceed now, sir, to examine the correctness of the leading charges in the Minority Report, "that the whole of the additional stock of the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear was manufactured by the Banks themselves;" in other words, that it was paid for in paper money, when the law required it to be paid in gold and silver. The gentleman from Granville seems to regard this as his strong point, and he dwells upon it with peculiar emphasis. It would be a grievous charge, if true, but it is so utterly groundless, that I must confess I am sorry to hear it urged by so intelligent a gentleman, in his official capacity as Chairman of the Bank Committee. The extended charters of 1814, do not require the new subscriptions to be paid "in gold and silver," and the omission of the expression, which is to be found in the charters of 1804, is conclusive evidence that payment of specie for stock was not contemplated by the Legislature of 1814. It is impossible for ingenuity to raise a quibble upon this point. Suppose the language to be ambiguous, is it not matter of history, that at that time there was no specie in the country, and that the popular opinion of the day was, that specie capital was entirely unimportant in North Carolina, nay that we would do better without it, than with it. That *specie* was only necessary to give credit to notes abroad, and that it was our interest to retain our issues at home. I declare, sir, that the mere circumstance, that this matter should be drawn into doubt, is one of the most striking instances which can be given of the frailty of human greatness. Have the committee forgotten who was the author of the charters of 1814? Has the ablest argument ever delivered by the illustrious statesman who at that day represented the town of Newbern, so soon faded from our memories? It is a source of mortification, I may say reproach, that in this city, I have sought for a copy of it in vain. Time has shewn that his opinions were fallacious; but where is the mortal who never erred? The Legislature confided in his judgment, and where is the individual who ever heard the tones of his voice, and will not extend his mantle to conceal their frailty?

The State subscribed $200,000 of this "fabricated capital," $100,000 in each Bank, and was her subscription paid in specie? Not a farthing. The Banks gave us 36,000 for their charters—we paid them Treasury notes to the amount of $82,000 more, and the Public Treasurer, I presume, never knew that the charter required him to pay the remaining $82,000 "in gold and silver;" at all events he *never did so*, and in the absence of all other authority, I should be disposed to give to the acts of our official officer, the weight and character of a cotemporaneous exposition of the statute. Where does the gentleman get his evidence, that upon this "fabricated capital," the $1,100,000 subscribed under the acts of 1814, *nearly a fifth of which was owned by the State*, notes to the amount of between 3 and 4,000,000, were issued? I have yet heard no testimony, that goes to shew, that both institutions, upon the *whole amount* of their capital, ever issued more *than half* this sum.

Mr. Swain's Speech to be concluded in our next.

Something new.—The Hudson River is now frozen so hard, says the "Albany Daily Advertiser," that loaded sleighs go from Newburgh to Albany and Troy, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, all the way on the ice, with perfect safety. The stages that run on the West side of the river go from Kingston to Albany on the ice.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

[We should suppose this would not be very extraordinary so high up on the Hudson. We remember to have seen loaded wagons crossing James River on the ice, at Richmond, which is five degrees South of Albany, and the Potomac has been repeatedly passed with wagons, on the ice.

Nat. Int.

The Legislature of Ohio have passed a law to compel *Bachelors* to perform some sort of duty towards posterity, by taxing them for the support of Common Schools. Though we protest against this mode of adding to the misfortunes of "single gentlemen," we are glad, as it is done, that so praiseworthy an object is to be benefitted. This plan of decreeing penalties against men who remain in a state of celibacy, is of great antiquity. In *Rome*, fines were levied on unmarried men, and when pecuniary forfeitures failed to ensure their obedience to these connubial edicts, their contumacious neglect of the fair, was punished by degradation from their tribe. Celibacy continued, however, to gain ground in Rome, and to counteract its effects, the Censors had recourse to the extraordinary measure of obliging all the young unmarried men to pledge themselves, on oath, to marry within a certain time. In *Babylon*, an *auction of unmarried ladies* used to take place annually. The most beautiful were first put up, and the man who bade the largest sum of money gained possession of her for a wife: thus purchasers gratified themselves in the choice of their wives, as is unfortunately too much the case at the present day, according to the depth of their purses. When all the beautiful girls were sold, the crier ordered those less favored to stand up, and after he had openly demanded who would marry her with a small sum, she was at length adjudged to the man who would be satisfied with the least. And in this manner, the money arising from the sale of the handsome women served as a portion to those whom nature had cast in a less gentle mould.

Ral. Reg.

A bill has passed the Legislature of Delaware, incorporating a company for the culture and manufacture of Silk, with a capital of 50,000 dollars. Mr. E. Maury, of Wilmington, a gentlemen who has devoted much attention to the subject, is said to be at the head of the undertaking.

A Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writes under date of the 16th from Washington, that it is believed there, Mr. Wirt has tendered his resignation as Attorney General of the U. States, and that he intends to make Baltimore his future residence.

Great Fire at Savannah.—By the steam packet *John David Mongin*, arrived yesterday, we received the *Georgian* of Tuesday last, containing the following account of an extensive and distressing conflagration in Savannah, by which it is said upwards of forty houses were consumnd, and much distress produced. Such a visitation, under any circumstances, is to be deplored; but when, as is supposed in this case, it is the work of an incendiary, making the affluent poor, and the poor wretched, in an inclement season, besides exposing the lives of the innocent and unsuspecting, renders such an event the more lamentable. The wretch guilty of such a crime, would barely receive his due, by the infliction of the severest punishment known to our laws.

Disastrous Fire!—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, a Fire broke out in the two story two tenement frame building on the South East corner of Broughton and Jefferson streets, which in its progress has involved the destruction of a larger amount of property than any similar calamity since the year 1820. The following is a hasty recapitulation of the houses destroyed on the South side of Broughton street.

The house in which the fire originated at the S. E. corner of Broughton and Jefferson streets, occupied by Mr. Forsyth. The tenement next East, South side Broughton street, occupied by Mr. P. Blois. The next occupied by Edward Coppee. The next occupied by Mr. Hart. The next occupied by Mr. J. Eppinger. The next owned by Dr. Shetfall, occupied by Madame Petit. The large two tenement frame buildings on the corner of Barnard and Broughton sts. owned by Mrs. Holland; and one tenement occupied by J. B. Gaudry, and the other by Dr. Footman.

On State-street, two buildings belonging to John Waters, and occupied by Mrs. West and Mrs. Saunders; a two tenement frame house, belonging to A. Telfair, and occupied by P. Marlow.

On the North side Broughton street. The fire at a very early period crossed over to the N. E. corner of Broughton and Jefferson streets, and destroyed the Bakery at the corner, occupied by J. Wagner. The two story frame building occupied by Mr. Cleland. The large and elegant brick building belonging to and occupied by Mr. I. Minis. The two tenement two story building, one occupied by Mrs. Harris and owned by Mr. John Low, and the other owned by Mr. Knapp, and occupied by Mrs. Mathews. The two story frame building at the corner of Broughton and Barnard streets, (torn partly down.)

In addition to the above, the store at the corner of Jefferson street and Broughton streetlane N. occupied by Pierce Howard, was destroyed with all out buildings and dwellings on the lane. In rear of Broughton-street S. all the buildings to State street were destroyed, and on Jefferson-street E. side, three frame buildings.

Many roofs of buildings were set on fire by the falling flakes, but extinguished by extreme exertion. Fortunately, the wind which was fresh, in some measure subsided, or one third of the dwelling part of the city would probably have been destroyed.

The fire caught, it will be seen, in the very building which was discovered to be on fire on Sunday morning, and was no doubt the effect of design. It was discovered near the stair case, and the unfortunate inmates were barely enabled to escape with a part of their clothing. Indeed, so rapid was the progress of the flames, that very little of the furniture in the first five or six houses destroyed was saved. The whole number of buildings sacrificed by the devouring element cannot be less than *Forty*, comprising the whole of that block of buildings bounded by Broughton-st. North, State-st. South, Barnard-st. East, and Jefferson-st. West, with the exception of the house of Mrs. Burke; and that block bounded by Broughton-st. South, by the lane North, and East and West by Barnard and Jefferson sts. with the exception of two or three inconsiderable buildings on Barnard-st.

As near as we can ascertain, the amount insured upon the property destroyed is upwards of 30,000 dollars—of which 11,000 is insured in the London Phœnix Company, and 9,000 in the Charleston Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The whole amount of property destroyed is estimated at from 40 to 50,000 dollars.

While the Legislature of Massachusetts will not tax the people *ten cents each*, to pay the state debt and save it from going to jail, or from taking the benefit of the act, the Legislature of Maryland is engaged in passing a "stamp act" for the benefit of the merchants and traders on the Chesapeake. It is proposed by the latter "sister" to tax bonds, notes, and all other evidences of debt.

Scarcity of Grain.—The great attention paid by the municipality of Paris, to the wants of the poorer classes, deserve much praise. They have in store 105,000 bags of grain, which they sell to the neighboring classes at four cents per pound the moment the market price exceeds that sum. Upwards of 70,000 persons now enjoy the benefit of this benevolent plan, and should grain become still dearer, it is calculated that they can relieve in this manner 200,000 persons, forming one fourth part of the population of Paris.

Rice Jelly.—This is one of the most nourishing preparations of rice, particularly for valetudinarians or convalescents. It is thus made.—Boil a quarter of a pound of rice flour, with half a pound of loaf sugar in a quart of water, till the whole becomes one glutinous mass; then strain off the jelly and let it stand to cool. A little of this salubrious food eaten at a time will be found very beneficial to those of a weakly and infirm constitution.

Extracts of letters to the Editor of the U. S. Gazette, dated Washington, Feb. 13.

"The arrival of Gen. Jackson has set speculation again in motion. It is known that the applications to him for office, are in the proportion of about a thousand to one, to his ability to satisfy them. The political lottery has as many blanks to a prize as any scheme of combination and permutation, which was ever issued from those fountains of delusion and misery, the lottery offices of —— street. The post office has been filled with letters addressed to the General, and I have heard it stated that he has had, or may have, a postage bill, before he obtains the privilege which belongs to the office of President, which will be a deduction of ten per cent. from his first year's salary. A bevy of Editors waited on the General yesterday. With the exception of Major Noah, who bears with him a goodly rotundity of figure, and a rubicund countenance, which bids defiance to care of every character, the editorial representatives in this city, are of Pharaolislean kind. It would seem as if the half starved, the halt and the dyspeptic had been gathered from all the lanes of life, in order to devour the public banquet, which is to be administered. They are hungry, and must be satisfied. But the editors are, by no means, the most troublesome guests to the General. We have committees, here, as I understand, representing the Jackson party in the principal cities. They are delegated to represent the feelings of their party at the appointments which the General is expected to make; and how they will be received, and how they will succeed, it is, at present, difficult to tell. The General was out early this morning, having left Gadsby's at about seven o'clock, to pay a visit to Mr. Mitchell of Tennessee, who has been for some time confined to his room by indisposition.

There was considerable excitement in the House to-day. In some remarks which were made by Mr. J. C. Wright, a day or two ago, on Mr. A. Smyth's amendment to the constition, he alluded to a "confidential" letter which had been circulated through the house, with a view to induce members to vote for the proposition making the President ineligible for a second term. To-day Mr. Wright, in reference to this letter, informed the House, that he had then the original draft of the letter upon his table; and, without giving his own opinion as to the writer, he invited the members generally to peruse it, and to form their own judgment. There was immediately a very considerable gathering of the members round the table of Mr. Wright, to examine the draft, but Mr. A. Smyth himself, who seems to be implicated by a sort of general consent, did not move from his seat. The letter recommends gentlemen who desire to promote the interest of any favourite candidate, to vote for the proposition because it would double the chances of success.

There is a rumor in circulation that the delegation from South Carolina, will keep themselves clear from office. The reason assigned is, that they cannot accept office, without receiving from Gen. Jackson a pledge that he will exert himself to procure a modification of the tariff. They do not desire to force him into such a course, but prefer to have him to act as his own judgment may dictate, and at the same time to shew the disinterestedness of the feeling which have induced them to vote for his election. This is a respect which I think entitles them to some credit."

"There is a report in currency to-day, which, without vouching for its entire accuracy, I send to you. It is said that a gentleman who called on Gen. Jackson on Thursday, took occasion to make inquiry upon a point respecting which there has been much doubt and discussion. The conversation, as I am told, commenced with an inquiry on the part of the visiter, whether Gen. Jackson intended to act on the principles, in relation to the federal and democratic distinctions, which he had laid down in his letter to Mr. Monroe, recommending Col. Drayton to the department of war. His reply is said to have been that he still retains those opinions, and that he intends to act upon them.

"It is circulated, that one project for a cabinet under discussion, is as follows.—Mr. Van Buren, Secretary of State; Mr. Tazewell, Secretary of the Treasury; Judge McLean, Secretary of War; Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Baldwin, Attorney General. Mr. Ingham, also, to be appointed Post Master General. It is understood that Mr. Tazewell has forwarded to Virginia his resignation of the situation of U. S. Senator, in order to give the legislature an opportunity, during the present session, to elect a successor.

[The following are the notes alluded to in the above letter. The first was sent to certain Members of Congress on the morning of the first day on which Gen. Smyth called up his resolution, and the second on the second day.

"(Confidential.)"

"Ought not every gentleman, who thinks that he may one day have a fair claim to the Presidential Chair, be on the alert to double his chances?"

"(Confidential.)"

"Suppose that a gentleman should conceive that he will at some future day, say 25 or 30 years, have a fair claim to the Presidential Chair, would he not do well to reflect that 6 times 8 make 48, and 6 times 4 only 24 years, so that if six citizens stand before him he has no chance according to usage and the Constitution as it stands at present, and that if changed according to the proposed amendment, he will."

An extract of a letter from Washington, published in Noah's Enquirer, says there are twenty-six Editors on a visit to Washington, to wait upon the new President, and the arrival of Major Noah makes the 27th. The Major himself, in a letter of his own, proclaims with no little exultation, that those Editors who toiled hard and kept the faith (as he did) will be rewarded for their pains, and not, as some have predicted, be ungratefully turned out upon the commons to starve, because their services are no longer necessary. What a disinterested patriot!—*Norfolk Herald.*

From the United States' Telegraph.

In another part of our paper it will be seen, that the Joint Committee of the two Houses appointed to notify General Jackson of his election, have performed the duty assigned them, and have made reports to their respective Houses. We are informed by an eye witness of the interview, between the Committee and the President elect, that the scene was one of much interest.

The Committee consisted of Mr. Tazewell of the Senate, and of Messrs. Hamilton, of S. C. and Bell, of Tenn. of the House. Very soon after the Committee were ushered into the drawing-room, the President elect came in, when Mr. Tazewell, the Chairman, met him, and addressed him to the following effect:

Sir: In obedience to the orders of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the United States, and by the direction of this their Joint Committee, appointed for that special purpose, it is my duty to notify you, that you have been duly elected President of the United States for the term of four years, to commence with the 4th day of March next. While performing this act of duty, I beg leave to offer you my own, and the cordial congratulations of each of my associates of this committee on this event, an event which we all very confidently believe, will redound not less to your fame, and to the future benefit of our common country, than any other of those occurrences which have signalized your past life, and secured to you that respect and esteem, and confidence of your fellow-citizens, which have been so fully illustrated in your recent election.—The particulars of this election will be made known to you by the record which I have now the honor to place in your hands.

Mr. Tazewell then handed him a transcript of the Journal of the two Houses, containing their proceedings on the day of opening and counting the ballots.

To this address General Jackson, with much apparent feeling, replied:

Sir: The notification that I have been elected President of the United States for four years, from the fourth of March next, which by the directions of the Senate and House of Representatives you have so politely presented, is received with feelings of the deepest sensibility.

I desire you to communicate to the respective Houses of Congress, my acceptance of the high trust which has been conferred by my fellow citizens, with an acknowledgment of the responsibility which it enjoins, and that I can make no suitable return for so flattering a proof of their confidence and attachment. All that I can offer, is my willingness to enter upon the duties which they have confided to me, with an earnest desire to execute them in a manner the best calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of our common country; and, to the attainment of these objects, shall my unceasing efforts be directed.

I beg you, Sir, to convey to the Senate and to the House of Representatives, assurances of my respect and regard.

The President Elect has been visited since his arrival here by many of his fellow-citizens, Members of Congress, and others, whom he is understood to have received with courtesy and kindness. So far as depends upon him, there does not appear to be reason to expect any thing like a proscriptive policy on the part of the coming Administration, which the violence and vindictiveness of a few of the prints which supported his election, had led the Public to apprehend. He will stand upon an enviable eminence in the general estimation, if he rise superior to personal considerations, and shew himself to the world as the President of the People, and not of a Party.

It is not to be expected of Gen. Jackson, that, in the appointments which he has to make, he will select persons from among his adversaries. After so warm a contest as has taken place, perhaps it would be asking too much of human nature to make such a sacrifice of feeling, as to appoint to office any who have not supported his election. What is expected of him, however, is, that he will not, to gratify party rancor, remove persons from offices merely to give their places to others.—*Nat. Int.*

More Writing!—The last National Journal publishes the "Prospectus of a History of the Administration of John Quincy Adams, President of the United States of America." The Author's name is not given; but it is no violent presumption to suppose, that the Hero of the work is to be his own Historian. It is intended to embrace seven distinct topics: 1. A view of political parties from the Confederation to the (Coalition?) accession of Mr. A.? 2. His life and public services, anterior to his Presidency! 3. The events connected with his election! 4. The genius, policy, and results of his Administration! 5. A view of the state of the country at the commencement and termination of his Presidency! 6. The lives, services, and characters of the members of his Cabinet! 7. An appendix of documents and other illustrations of the text!

Is not Mr. A. tired of writing? What charm does he expect now to produce by the magic of his pen? His late correspondence with the Federalists of the East ought to shake his overweening confidence in his own powers of composition.—But if he will give us, in this new *justificative memoire*, his "*unequivocal evidence*" of the plot of the "Boston faction"—if he will give us the *Webster Letter*—the original correspondence of Mr. Clay with Mr. Blair—all the items of his arrangement with Mr. Clay, we will admit, that the proposed publication is not altogether useless—but though it may not restore *him* to power, it may enlighten *his countrymen*—But *will* he furnish us with these *Documents and Illustrations?*

The work is to be published by Mr. Peter Force, during the ensuing autumn; and is expected to make an octavo volume of about 500 pages!—*Rich. Enquirer.*

General Scott.—It is said that General Scott on leaving Washington placed his *resignation* in the hands of a friend, with instructions to tender it to the President on the 4th of March, if on that day Major General Macomb be in command of the army.

It will be accepted, and the country will lose his valuable services; but this is preferable to having the discipline of our small but gallant army destroyed.—*Morning Courier.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 26, 1829.

☞ The Spring Term of Cumberland County Court will be held on Monday the 2d day of March. Those of our numerous patrons in this county, who are in arrears, are respectfully reminded, that it will afford them a good opportunity to give the Editor a call.

From the last Newbern Spectator, we learn that the Hon. John H. Bryan, the able representative in Congress of that District, declines, for reasons of a private and domestic nature, being a candidate for re-election.

Robert Potter, Esq. of Oxford, is announced, in the last Warrenton Reporter, as a Candidate to represent that District, composed of the Counties of Granville, Warren, Franklin, and Nash, in the next Congress.

Dreadful Accident.—We understand that on Friday last, during the Review of the Regiment of Militia of Moore county, at Carthage, a tree was blown down by the violence of the wind, and fell upon five or six men, who were much bruised, one of them, (Mr. John Currie,) so severely as it was feared would cause his death.

Mr. Hadlock's Medicine.—Our readers will recollect an article published in the Observer of 24th July last, relative to the discovery, by Mr. Jas. Hadlock, of this town, of the valuable Medicinal virtues of a plant, indigenous to this State, the effect of which, in cases of affection of the lungs, was there set forth. Mr. Hadlock has now prepared a quantity of this medicine, which he offers for sale, either in Sirup or Powders, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column of this paper. Mr. H. has shown us several letters from persons who have used his powders, which testify to the great benefit, and generally entire relief and restoration to health, the consequence of taking this Medicine.—These he will of course exhibit to persons wishing to see them, who can then draw their own conclusions. We cannot help adding, however, that there is one remarkable case known to every one in Fayetteville, of a happy and complete restoration to health from the last stages of disease, effected by the use of this medicine, after every thing else had failed.

Anti-Tariff.—Dr. Reese, of Monticello, Georgia, made last year 600 bottles of Castor Oil. The Palma Christi flourishes in the Western part of North Carolina. In Randolph County we have seen whole fields of it.

Wheat.—We regret to learn from the last Western Carolinian, that "It is feared the Wheat will be materially injured by the cold, wet weather we have experienced for some time past. The ground, after becoming completely saturated with rain, was frozen, and cast up, which exposed the roots of the wheat to be killed by frost and ice. We hope the damage will not be as wide-spread as is apprehended."

[Our inquiries on this subject lead us to believe the above fears groundless.]—*Editor.*

Congress.—The Senate is still in session, for several hours each day, upon Executive business, with closed doors.

Mr. Tazewell, from the Committee appointed to notify ANDREW JACKSON of his election to the office of President of the United States, reported that they had performed that duty, and that the President elect, in signifying his acceptance of the office, expressed his deep sensibility of its responsibilities, and his gratitude to his country for this recent proof of its confidence. Mr. T. further stated, that the Committee were instructed by the President elect, to convey to the respective Houses of Congress, the assurances of his high consideration and regard.

On the 19th, Duff Green was elected Printer to the Senate, by the following vote:—Green 24, Gales & Seaton 16. It a greatly to be regretted, that a man of such a character as Green, whom few if any of those who voted for him, respect, should have prevailed over respectable men, who have made every sacrifice in order to perform more than their duty in the office which they have held for ten years past. The spirit of party could hardly make a more unjust decision. We consider the appointment of friends to office, by those in power, as altogether proper, where the opposing candidates are equally worthy; but not where the one is of bad character and the other good. It is a downright encouragement of vice, to permit a man of bad character even to be a *candidate* for office.

A bill has been reported in the Senate, authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe for 2500 shares [$250,000] to the stock of the South Carolina Rail Road and Canal Company.

In the House of Representatives, the debate on the bill to establish toll gates on the Cumberland Road, and to provide for keeping the road in repair, has been brought to a close, and the bill passed, 103 votes to 79. It will probably be lost in the Senate, for want of time, as the Session must terminate on Tuesday next.

At the latest dates, the House was busily engaged upon the annual Appropriation Bills.

It is gratifying to learn, (says the Baltimore American of the 13th inst.) that amidst the excitement of the party feelings which have arrayed one portion of our country against the other, the most friendly sentiments still animate the two distinguished individuals who have been the cause of this fervor. We understand that as soon as Gen. Jackson was apprised that the family of Mr. Adams were making arrangements to vacate the President's House, in time to have it prepared for his reception on the 4th of March, he sent a polite message to Mrs. Adams, expressive of his regret at the information, and assuring her that he would be highly gratified if the family would continue to occupy it as long as it suited their convenience.

The whole number of deaths in the city of New York, for the year 1828, was 5181.—The month in which the greatest number died was August—582. *Nine hundred and six* died of Consumption.

Singular instance of Good Luck.—The great capital Prizes in the last Dismal Swamp Lottery, 50,000 and 10,000 dollars, were held by a club of three gentlemen in New York.

Fat Hogs.—Two fine hogs, raised on the plantation of Col. Joel Battle in this County, were brought to this place on Saturday last—they were said to be not quite 2 years old, and when first slaughtered and cleaned, one weighed 502 pounds, the other 362.

Tarborough Free Press.

Our character abroad.—A German editor, it is said, has informed his readers, that morals were at so low an ebb in the U. States, that the two basest men in the republic were candidates for the presidency.

[The German Editor must have read the American newspapers upon both sides of the question, and believed all that he read.]

We have heard, says the Philadelphia Chronicle, and believe the information to be correct, that not less than six hundred persons have applied for the situation of *naturalist* to the proposed exploring expedition into the South Seas.

Law of North Carolina.

An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville Manufacturing Company.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Henry A. Donaldson, and such other persons, as may be appointed with him, in the manner prescribed in the second section of this act, his and their assigns and successors, be and they are hereby incorporated into a body corporate and politic, under the name and style of "The Fayetteville Manufacturing Company," for the purpose of Manufacturing cotton, hemp, wool and flax; and by that name and style, may sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, have perpetual succession and a common seal, and hold real and personal estate, with power to make all necessary rules, regulations, and bye laws for the management of the concerns of the Company, not inconsistent with the laws of this State.

Be it further enacted, that the capital Stock of said Company shall be, not less than ten thousand dollars, nor more than fifty thousand dollars, to be raised by subscription in shares of one hundred dollars each, for which purpose books of subscription shall be opened under the direction of Henry A. Donaldson, Louis D. Henry, John Kelly, Hugh McLaurin, Jesse Birdsall, and John M. Dobbin at Fayetteville, and at such other places in the State, as may by them be deemed advisable, and the said Commissioners or any three of them may proceed to organize the said Company, so soon as the first named sum of ten thousand Dollars shall have been subscribed for, with leave to the Company to extend the Capital Stock thereof, at any time thereafter: Provided the same shall not exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Be it further enacted, that there shall be an annual meeting of the Stockholders at such time and place, as they may from time to time appoint. For managing the general affairs of said Company, three persons being Stockholders shall be annual chosen Directors, who may appoint a President and in his absence a President pro tempore, and shall have power to call special meetings of the Stockholders to supply vacancies in their own body; and do all other acts and things touching the affairs of the Company not otherwise specially provided for.

Be it further enacted, that in any election of Directors, and in all other meetings, each Stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for every share held by him, and may vote in person, or by proxy, in such manner as may be from time prescribed in General meeting.

Be it further enacted, that the Stock of said Company, shall be deemed and taken as personal estate, and may be transferred in such manner, as the Directors of the Company shall from time to time direct.

Be it further enacted, that this act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof.

And be it further enacted, That this Act shall expire at the end of thirty years from the date of the ratification hereof, *Provided*, that the Legislature shall at any time hereafter have the power to repeal, alter, or modify the charter hereby granted, on condition nevertheless, that no alteration or modification or repeal shall annul or invalidate the contracts made by, or with the Corporation, and that the Corporation may still continue a Corporation so far as to collect, and recover, and dispose of their Estate, real and personal, and pay their debts and divide the surplus.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 7th day of January, 1829.

T. SETTLE, S. H. C.
J. SPEIGHT, S. S.

A true copy, given this 13th January, 1829.
WM. HILL, Secretary.

MARRIED,

In Newbern, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Goodman, JOHN U. KIRKLAND, Esq. of Hillsborough, to Miss ELIZABETH A. SIMPSON, daughter of Samuel Simpson, Esq., merchant of the former place.

In Chatham County, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John Witherspoon, of Hillsborough, Major THOMAS THOMPSON, merchant of Pittsborough, to Miss LOUISA S. MANLY.

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life, on Saturday morning the 21st instant, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. MARY STEDMAN, consort of Mr. Elisha Stedman, in the 53d year of her age. In contemplating the loss of one whom a long and useful life has endeared to the community, the heart is filled with sensations of sorrow which draw forth the tear of sympathy and the sigh of regret. But when death sunders the ties which friendship and close intimacy have entwined around the heart, at the solemn silence of preparation, the mournful processions, and the yet more agonizing hollow rattle of separation, the heart, paralysed by the gush of feeling, recoils upon itself, passionless and wretched. And is there no alleviation of this poignancy of feeling? Yes: the mind, resting upon a hope anchored in the skies, has assurance of a better life, where death nor separation cannot come.—The deceased had been for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died possessed of all the hopes of a Christian.

In this town, on Tuesday morning last, of consumption, Mr. JOHN A. MATTHEWS, in the 26th year of his age, much regretted by his family and a large circle of friends.

Fayetteville Corps of Artillery,
Tuesday, Feb. 24, 1829.

At a meeting of the Officers of the Battalion this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1st. That the Officers attend the funeral of the late Lieut. J. A. Matthews, of the Light Artillery, tomorrow afternoon, (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock, in full uniform, with the usual badge of mourning.

2d. That in testimony of their high respect for the many virtues of the deceased, the Officers of this Corps will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

At Montpelier, Va. the residence of James Madison, departed this life on Wednesday February 11th, Mrs. ELEANOR MADISON, the venerated parent of our Ex-President.

After some few days of suffering, surrounded by her family, at the advanced age of 98 years, she fell into that eternal sleep which awaits all the human race.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 20th inst., Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, from Wilmington, with boats Jackson and Eliza Neill in tow, to Willkings & Co. (Agents) with Dry Goods, Groceries, Salt, &c. to C. T. Haigh, Jno. M. Dobbin, Whitehead & Fuller, H. L. Jones, S. Ferguson, D. Shaw, H. G. Nelson, J. McLeran, R. W. King, J. Huske, Willkings & Co., of Fayetteville, Wm. Albright, Chatham county, S. Henshaw, of Randolph and others.

Also, on the 21st, McNeill & Kirkland's boat Only Son, with 300 bushels Salt, 29 barrels Rum, and 10 barrels Fish, to owners; Molasses, Sugar and Dry Goods to C. T. Haigh, R. F. Yarbrough, Whitehead & Fuller, Doct. Mitchell, of Salisbury, and Professor Hooper, of Chapel Hill.

Also, on the 22d, Tillinghast's boat Eliza, Capt. McLaughlan, with Molasses, Coffee, Salt and Dry Goods for R. F. Yarbrough, S. W. Tillinghast, Williams & Fenn, James Hadlock, and owner.

Also on the 25th, Tillinghast's boat Commerce, Capt. Booth, with Sugar for R. F. Yarbrough, Coffee and Molasses for S. W. Tillinghast and owner, & Sundries for R. W. King, &c.

Also, on the 22d, J. Waddill, Jr's boat Post Boy, with Salt and Molasses to R. F. Yarbrough, Molasses to Whitehead & Fuller, and Sundries to owner.

DEPARTED, on the 21st inst., Steam Boat Company's Lighter "Neill Brown Maid" with a full load of Cotton, Flour, &c.

On the 23d, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, for Wilmington, with Cotton, Flour, Wheat, &c.

Also, on the 21st, Hall & Johnson's boat H. Clay, with a full cargo of Wheat, Flour and Tobacco, for owners.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Feb. 17, Ship Atlas from Bremen. Brigs Chase from St Thomas, Frances from Martinique. Schooners Superior from Guadaloupe, Grandee from do., Volga from St. Eustatia, Ann Smith from New York, Diadamia from Philadelphia. Sloop George & Eliza from Charleston.

CLEARED, Ship Moss for Marseilles, French ship Thetis for Martinique. Brigs Leopard for Boston, George for Guadaloupe, Statire for Martinique, Dunlap for do., Angela for do., Enterprise for Philadelphia. Schooners Almira for Charleston, Antelope for Hayti, Hibernia for Martinique, Magnet for ditto, Felicity for Matanzas, William for Hayti.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 25 a 8 35; Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 6 a 8. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, a 16½. Corn, 35 a 40. Flour, $5 50 a 6 50; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85 a 90. Lard, 7 a 7½; Lead, 8 50 a 9. Shot, per bag, 2 50 a 2 75. Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 32½ a 37½. Nails, cut, 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 22 a 25. Sugar common 9 50, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 90 a $1. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a $3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 25 a 30. Wheat $1 25 a 1 30.

U. S. Bank Notes 1½ to 2 per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

By letters received yesterday, from New York, Flour had declined 37 cts. per barrel.

Flour exported from the port of New York to England in December last, 25,077 barrels.

☞ The person who has in possession the first and second volume of "*The Casket*," belonging to the subscriber, will confer a favor by leaving them at the Post Office.

D. G. MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25—18-2w.

Wanted,

GREEN Hides and Skins,
100 Cords Tan Bark,
30 do. White Oak do.

for which cash will be given at the Tan Yard lately occupied by H. G. Nelson.

CYRUS W. BIDWELL.

Feb. 26, 1829.—18tf.

N. B. All kinds of Leather for sale.

by C. W. B.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S
Vegetable Sirup & Powder,
FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup; as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and bland expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or 25 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

Notice.

MY wife Mary Pettiford, has left my bed and board, without any provocation whatever. This is therefore to forewarn all persons whatever from harboring or trading with her; and from crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

his
BARTLETT ⋈ PETTIFORD.
mark.

Fayetteville, Feb. 26—12-3w.

POETRY.

WOMAN'S ADDRESS TO FAME.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Thou hast a charmed cup, O Fame!
A draught that mantles high,
And seems to lift this earthly frame
Above mortality.
Away! to me—a woman—bring
Sweet waters from affection's spring.

Thou hast green laurel leaves that twine
Into so proud a wreath;
For that resplendent gift of thine,
Heroes have smiled in death.
Give *me* from some kind hand a flower,
The record of one happy hour.

Thou hast a voice whose thrilling tone
Can bid each life-pulse beat,
As when a trumpet's note hath blown,
Calling the brave to meet:
But mine, let mine—a woman's breast—
By words of home-born love be bless'd.

A hollow sound is in thy song,
A mockery in thine eye,
To the sick heart that doth but long
For aid, for sympathy;
For kindly looks to cheer it on,
For tender accents that are gone.

Fame, Fame! thou canst not be the stay
Unto the drooping reed,
The cool fresh fountain, in the day
Of the soul's feverish need:
Where must the lone one turn and flee?
Not unto thee, oh—not to thee!

LEGISLATORS.

Here's long heads and strong heads, and eloquent strains,
Here's clear heads and queer heads, and heads without brains,
Here's thick heads and quick heads, and heads great and small,
And heads that aspire to be heads over all.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle-work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs. Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.

Candles.

100 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, price 14 cents, for sale by

J. & S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 98tf.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels, and Window Glass, just received and for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

December 22.

☞ Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade, their business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and in Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

January 12, 1829. 6tf.

ALMANACS,

FOR

1829.

The Subscribers, agents for the Publishers, have just received a supply, which will be sold by the gross, dozen or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, 27th Nov 1828. 99tf.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANACK,

FOR

1829.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Take Notice.

AT the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, the Subscriber qualified as executor to the last Will and Testament of Sebastian Staiert, deceased; all persons who owe the said estate are therefore requested to come forward immediately and make payment, and those having demands or claims against it, to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be barred a recovery.

JOSEPH AREY, *Executor.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1828.—90tf

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

Storage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers having provided commodious and extensive *WARE HOUSES* for the storage of Cotton, will attend to the receiving of the same; also to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to the interior, and to the shipping of Cotton and other produce coastwise, when required. They will devote particular attention to the selling of Cotton and other produce committed to their charge, and they flatter themselves that by prompt and assidious attention to all business entrusted to their care, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 92tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN



HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.



General Stage Office.

THE Proprietors of the several Stages from Fayetteville have selected the above Hotel as their General Stage Office—where all the Stages arrive at and depart from Seats are taken and the Way Bills of the following Stages made out at the Lafayette Hotel, viz: Charleston, Cheraw Camden, Augusta, Norfolk, Raleigh, Petersburg, Wilmington, Wadesborough, &c.

Fayetteville, February , 1829.

FACTOR

And Commission Agent.

THE Subscriber offers his services to the Planters and Merchants who are in the habit of making purchases in this market, or disposing of produce, to attend to all business in the line of *A General Commission Agent.* He will attend to the sale of all articles of produce committed to his care, and make all purchases, and also receive and forward Goods for Merchants and others in the back country, receive and store cotton and flour, or ship to any of the Northern markets, attend to Banking business, and the renewal of notes Intending to devote his whole attention to the above business, he solicits a share of public patronage.

WM. E. TROY.

REFERENCE TO

John Kelly,	*Angus Taylor,*
Jno. Huske,	*Hall & Johnson,*
Jno. M. Dobbin,	*Tho. J. Curtis,*
O. P. Stark,	*John Taylor, Wilmington,*
Col. H. W. Ayer,	*S. Birdsall & Co. Raleigh.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1828. 99tf

Subscription

For importing Grape Vine Roots from France, at a moderate price, and encouraging the introduction of that culture into the U. States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long Island, where he now has, in full cultivation, thirty-five acres of ground, containing 72,000 Grape Vine Roots; having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the districts of *Bordelais, Clerac,* and *Buzet,* departments of Gironde and Lot and Garonne, *in France,* (45° N. Lat.) proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription, which will be opened on the 1st of August, 1828.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of March next,* and forward them free of expense, to the different cities where subscription lists shall have been opened. The roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed in boxes, with some of the original soil in which they have been raised, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay, for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root; for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. *Roots only two years old,* shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ cents for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.

Letters not received, unless post paid.

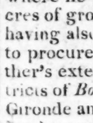
Subscription Lists are opened at

New York, with Alphonse Loubat, 85 Wall street.	
Boston,	E. Copeland, Jun.
Albany,	R. McMichael.
Philadelphia,	Van Amringe.
Baltimore,	Willard Rhoads.
Washington City.	Wm. Pairo.
Richmond,	Davenport Allen & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C.	Edw. J. Hale.
Charleston,	T. & T. Street & Co.
Savannah,	Hall, Shapter, & Tupper.
New Orleans,	Foster & Hutton.

Mr. A. LOUBAT's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the U. States; and his Agents will furnish them *gratis,* to subscribers.

Subscribers will have their Roots sent to the Port of Wilmington, in this State, free of expense.

To Rent,

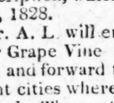


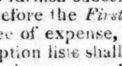
That commodious DWELLING HOUSE on Ramsay street, recently occupied by Mr. James B. Fergusen.—Possession can be had immediately.

C. & P. MALLETT.

October 21. 1828. 94-tf.

Wholesale and Retail





LEATHER & SHOE STORE

THE Subscriber is opening an Extensive Assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES,* embracing every variety of kind, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

Also,

Northern Sole LEATHER, white and red,
Skirting Leather,
Upper do.
Philadelphia Calf Skins, first quality,
Seal Skins,
Lining Skins and Binding,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatters Linings, shoe Thread, &c. &c. &c.

☞ *BOOTS and SHOES* of every description made to measure as usual of the best materials and workmanship.

W. L. HAWLEY,

Person St. two doors from Market Square.

October 30. 95-tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Mansion Hotel,



HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL,* situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding,* and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.



☞ Seats in Messrs. Malletts' Lines of Stages, viz; Charleston, Camden and Norfolk, can be taken at this Hotel, and will be secured in all other Lines of Stages leaving Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, January 7, 1829. 5tf.

To Families.

THE Subscribers are receiving among their FALL SUPPLY of Groceries, one case G. P. and Imperial *TEA* in 2 lb. cannisters, a very superior article, and selected by one of the best judges in the Philadelphia market, it being of the latest and one of the best *chops* of Teas ever imported into this country Families wishing to supply themselves with a choice article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Also, a few bbls. choice retailing *SUGARS,* for family use. HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

New Cheap

Fancy Store.

HENRY L. JONES has just received and is now opening, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Staiert, south corner of Market Square, a large and very elegant assortment of Fancy Goods, which he will sell very low for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to call. Among his stock will be found the following articles.

Extra super blue Cloths. Do. low priced,
Handsome double milled Cassimere
Dark and steel mixt Sattinets and Cassimere
A great variety of extra fine Valencia, Merscilles & Swansdown Vestings
Green, red and white Flannels. Do. fine gauze do.
Coloured and scarlet cloth Shawls
7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens. 7-4 8-4 & 10-4 table diaper.
Irish sheeting. Russia do. and diaper.
Fine cambric dimity. Do low priced
Fig'd and plain black Bombazetts. Do. col'd do
Heavy camlets. Do. Tartan plaids, baizes & velvets.
Leghorn bonnets, superior and low priced,
A great variety of calicoes, newest style,
Beautiful Swiss robes, very cheap,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconet muslin,
Do. do. corded and checked,
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted,
Plain and figured mull do.
Book muslin, plain and figur'd. Do. needle-worked.
Fine plain Swiss muslins. Extra rich figured do.
Linen cambrics. Ginghams, a great variety.
Linen cambric pocket hkfs. White cravats.
Imitation do. with borders. Long lawn, very cheap,
An elegant assortm't of handsome inserting trimings,
Thread laces, edging and insertion lace,
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns.

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 bleached Washington and sea island shirtings. Paddings and sail duck.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 Indigo apron checks, some very fine
Low priced negro cloths. Dowlass and oznaburgs.
4-4 porter sheetings. Linen & cotton buckram,
Ladies' white, blk, and col'd worsted hose, assorted
Fine black and white cotton do.
Gentlemen's fine elastic silk web suspenders.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gro. de Naps. Extra blk Italian lustrings.
Double chain and plain black Gro de Naps.
Sinchews & sarsnetts. Green, white, & p'k florences.
Col'd & black Italian crapes. Bandana and flag hkfs.
German do. some very handsome.
Levantine & fancy do. Rich bonnet Ribons,
An elegant assortment of belt ribons. Bl'k love do.
White, green, & pink satin do. Piping & silk cords.
A great variety of taffeta ribons, all widths & colors.
Fine French braids, assorted colors,
Cap ribons, very handsome, a great variety,
Best Italian sewing silk, all colours.

Crapes.

Heavy Mandarin crapes, do. Nankin, extra,
Canton do. a variety, crape lisse and hat crape,
Pink, white, green and black Italian do.
Long and square Cashmere shawls,
Crimson, scarlet, and white 4-4 & 3-4 do. handsome,
A great variety of Cashmere points,
Rich silk handkfs., barege and gauze do.
Green and white gauze veils, with & without borders,
4-4 & 5-4 blk. & white bobinett lace veils, some very beautiful.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do,
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Sons' best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid do.
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd,
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25.

Hats.



I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Jan. 29, 1829.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.,* was dissolved by mutua consent, on the 11th inst.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests their debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS.

October 15, 1828—93-tf.

HARDWARE STORE

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce the arrival of an entirely *NEW STOCK* of *French, Dutch, India, English, Irish, Scotch and American* GOODS, selected with particular care, and forming a most extensive and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE AND STAPLE ARTICLES, which are now offered for sale at extremely reduced prices, for cash or negotiable notes; Country Merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to examine the GOODS—AMONG WHICH ARE, VIZ.

Cloths and Cassimeres, extra and super blue, black, green and olive colours,
Ditto, fine and common, assorted,
Ladies' blue and scarlet pelisse cloths,
Sattinetts, super blue, steel-mixt, drab & Oxford gray,
Cassinetts, circassians, white jeans and drillings,
Camlets and Scotch tartan plaids,
Green and scarlet moreens and rattinetts,
Russia sheeting and duck, brown linen and dowlass,
Irish linen, Scotch lawn and imitation do. Holland,
Marseilles quilts, 12-4 wide, and English do.
Towelling, table diaper & damask do. 4-4, 6-4 & 8-4,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow, fine & common 8-4,
Ladies' white gauze do., very superior,
Bombazines, French & English super, black & drab,
Calicoes, a great variety, and some splendid new patterns,
Fancy ginghams and Bengal stripe do.
Furniture do. & dimity, caroline plaids & Ginghams,
Mosquito netts and oil cloths, shirtings & sheetings,
Tamboured, flounced and gingham robes, plain and figured crape dresses,
Plain, figured and striped Gros de Naples, a variety of shades and colours, very fashionable,
Barege, plain and stripe, black do. and hat crape,
White, green and pink florence, blk. and mixt silk camlet,
Sattin and nankeen levantine, crape lisse, white and green,
Blk. sarsenet and sinchews, bordered green do. for umbrella covering,
Soncham pongees, cornelian silks, and watered Gros de Naples,
Muslins, mull mull, Swiss and jaconet plain & figured,
Do. Book, plain, seeded and tamb'd, Scotch Mull do.
Cambrics, fine and common, cambric dimity and furniture, do.
Cambric, barege and fancy silk hdkfs. and shawls,
Flag and bandano do. and cotton shawls and hdkfs.
Barege, bayden, crape and merino scarfs and hdkfs.
Swiss and cashmere points and cravats, book muslin handkerchiefs,
Vigonia, valentia and cashmere long shawls, & gauze handkerchiefs,
Tippets, collerets, green and white veils, gauze do.
Black and white lace veils, edgings, gimps, cords and tapes,
Horseskin, beaver, woodstock, kid & dogskin gloves, black silk do.
Havanna hats, and misses straw do., Leghorn and Navarino bonnets, the latter a new and fashionable article,
Ladies' silk, cotton, and coloured worsted stockings,
Gentlemen's do. do. and half hose, mixt do. cotton and worsted braces,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas, cotton ditto and parasols,
Feather and palm-leaf fans, artificial flowers and ribbons, a great variety.
Sewing silk and twist, gilt and common buttons, vest and coat silk do.
Rose and point blankets, negro cloths, oznaburgs, domestic checks and stripes,
An extensive assortment of women, men, and children's shoes, pumps, boots, and bootees, fine and common,
Calf and Morocco skins, soal and upper leather, wool hats,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur hats, youth's caps,
Cotton and wool cards, spelling books & stationary,
Cotton bagging, bale rope, and twine,
A general assortment of hardware, iron, steel, castings and crockery ware,
Gun powder and shot, teas, loaf and brown sugar,
100 bags coffee, old rum, and cogniac brandy, gin,
Teneriffe, and old Madeira wine, Monongahela old whiskey, porter in bottles, apple and peach brandy, old rye whiskey, fresh London mustard, raisins, almonds, and Madeira nuts, sweet oil, olives and anchovies, lime juice, and double refined lemon syrup, lemons, cheese, pickled salmon, and old Spanish segars, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Brick Tenement—Green Street.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 4, 1828. 87tf.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

THE following is a list of property which I will sell, for the Taxes and Costs, at the Court house in Fayetteville, for Cash, on the first Monday in March next, viz:

Kader Bryan, 1 improved lot on the Wilmington road, 1 unimproved do do do, 1 do do do do	tax $1 [illegible]
Wm W. Ballard, for Hardy Royall, 1 improved lot 2 houses, court house square	[illegible]
Do. Do. 1 unimproved, 10 acres, rear of the Grove place,	[illegible]
Lydia Bass, 1 imp. house joining Abram Scott	[illegible]
Sarah Dawson, 1 lot impr joining Shepherd's, on Grove street,	[illegible]
George Fletcher, 1 imp lot, Kennedy street	1 [illegible]
Mrs B. Freeman, 1 unimp lot joining J McRae, 1 house &c joining P Mallett	1 [illegible]
Ephraim Hammonds, 1 lot Barber shop, 100 acres sandhills unimp	[illegible]
Gardiner Jarrott, 1 lot impr house &c. Winslow street,	[illegible]
John L. Jerry, 1 lot imp formerly bake house	7[illegible]
Nathan King sen. 1 lot ½ acre, unimp fronting Mrs. Winslow	[illegible]
Wm Locke, 1 lot imp dwelling near Mims, 1 do unimp do, 1 do do do	4 [illegible]
Duncan McLearan 1 lot ¼ acre unimp south side of Hay street	[illegible]
Neill McKay, 1 lot house &c Mumford street, 35 acres on the Yadkin road, 100 acres, land [illegible]	5 [illegible]
D. McNeill for Neill McKe[illegible]	1 [illegible]
Do. for J. and L. Campbell, [illegible] acres, on west side Cape Fear	1 14
Samuel Maltsby, 100 a[illegible]	1 [illegible]
ty line,	[illegible]
John E. Patterson, 1 lot [illegible]	1 [illegible]
James Russell, 1 lot [illegible]	7[illegible]
Mark Russell, 1 lot, [illegible] Blount's [illegible]	[illegible]
Do. for M. & S. Russell, [illegible]	3 [illegible]
Do. for his 2 negroes, [illegible]	6[illegible]
M. Sadberry, 1 lot impr [illegible] 1 do do [illegible] other [illegible]	[illegible]
Jas. Wilson, by M. Wilson, 1 lo[illegible] house O-range street	7[illegible]
Jno. Ingram, Sen. for Eliza & Isabella Ingram, 1 lot impr south side Hay street, 1 do do	1 9[illegible]

JOHN BLACK, Sh'ff.
By GEO. R. FERGUSON, D. S.

December 18, 1828. 3in.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber

5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR,*
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 8tf.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Fall Supply,* consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash—Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich tollinet, swansdown & Marseilles vesting
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and tafieta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN

Fayetteville, Oct. 1828.

Blanks for sale.